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# The People's Korea

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## President KIM IL SUNG

### Receives Foreign Guests

**POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER**

President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 28 received Emil Boitaszek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and his party.

Present on the occasion were Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Paek Nam Sun, DPRK Ambassador to Poland. Tadeusz Bialkowski, Polish Ambassador to Pyongyang, was also on hand.

**CENTRAL AFRICAN ADVISER**

President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 25 received Ali Mohamed Hijazi, special adviser of the Emperor of the Central African Empire.

**BULGARIAN WOMEN DEL.**

President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 23 received the delegation of Bulgarian women headed by Elena Lagadinova, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union Kim Song Ae was present there.

**SYRIAN BAR ASSN. DEL.**

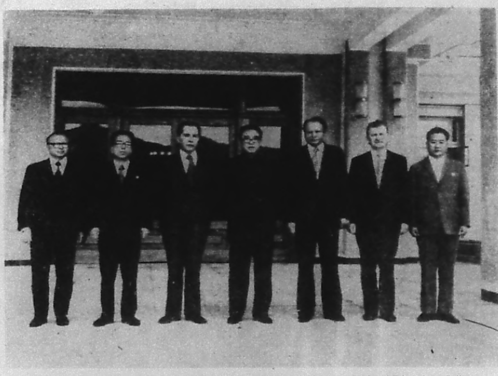
President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the delegation of the Bar Association of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Midani Juher, vice-Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Chairman of the Bar Association of the Syrian Arab Republic.

**'LE MONDE' EDITOR**

President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 20 received editor-in-chief of the French paper "Le Monde" Andre Fontaine and his wife. The President gave answers to a series of questions raised by him.

**BAATH PARTY DEL.**

President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 18 received the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by Fawaz Sayag, Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, Director of the External Relations Department of the National Leadership and Chairman of the Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country. (KCNA)



President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 28 received Emil Boitaszek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and his party. (KCNA Radiophoto)

## DPRK Proclaims 200-Mile Economic Sea Zone

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A decree of the Central People's Committee on the establishment of the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted.

On June 21, 1977, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decree on the establishment of the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect and conserve the marine resources of our country and actively develop and exploit them.

According to the decree, the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is up to 200 miles from the starting line of the territorial waters and to the half-line of the sea in those waters where the 200-mile economic sea zone cannot be established.

The decree also stipulates that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exercises her jurisdiction over the living and non-living resources in this sea zone (in the water, at and under the seabed).

The decree stipulates that without the prior consent of the organs concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea foreigners, foreign ships and foreign planes are prohibited from catching fish, establishing structures, conducting prospection and development and other acts obstructive to the economic activities of the DPRK and doing any acts harmful to the lives of the people and resources, including the pollution of the sea and air, in the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The decree will go into force from August 1, 1977.

## Foreign Ministry Issues Memorandum On Korean War

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Jun. 22 made public a memorandum exposing the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys in the past to unleash a war in Korea on Jun. 25, 1950, according to KCNA.

Disclosing that the Korean War had been prepared in a planned way by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the memorandum charged them with having attempted to blame for the provocation of the war at the DPRK.

The Foreign Ministry stated in the memorandum that it issued the document, considering it necessary to expose once again the past crimes committed by the provokers of the Korean War.

The memorandum gives a full account of the Korean War provocation on the part of the U.S. and south Korea, dividing into six parts as follows:

The United States chose Korea as a forward base for their world domination; Frantic "northern expedition" racket and completion of "plan for northern expedition"; Armed invasions along the 38th Parallel and amendment of war plan; Syngman Rhee's trip to Tokyo and MacArthur's "11-point instruction"; "Urgent report" to master and Dulles' trip to south Korea; Fraud to cover up provocation of June 25 war and crime.

**(Full text of the memorandum on pages 2 and 3)**

## New War Provocations In DMZ

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, which had continued of late to deteriorate the situation, kicking up war rackets, committed machine gun firing on the night of June 25 toward the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone south of Maebong in the eastern sector of the front and later again committed a grave military provocation of firing several mortar shells toward the portion of our side, turning even a searchlight on it.

Some time ago, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged such war exercises as an "offensive exercise of an infantry batallion" and "exercise for esting the might of weapons" in the central sector of the front.

The recent military provocations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are mainly aimed at exacerbating the tension and justifying the false propaganda about the "threat of southward aggression" and thus detaining the U.S. troops indefinitely in south Korea and hastening the war preparations by misleading world opinion.

Our people and People's Army are watching with vigilance the reckless war din of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique these days.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must act with discretion with a clear knowledge as to what such military provocations of theirs against the northern half of the Republic might bring. (KCNA)

## Rodong Sinmun Unveils U.S. Buildup in S. Korea

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Jun. 27 in a commentary ashes at the scheme of the U.S. warmaniacs to provoke a new war in Korea, introduce Phantom jets and "B-52" strategic bombers and other modern weapons of destruction and turn over large quantities of ammunition to south Korea. The commentary brands this as a product of the criminal machinations to back up with "strength" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique undergoing a serious crisis, isolated within and without, and encourage them to provocations against us and the suppression of the people and keep our country divided into "two Koreas" for ever.

The commentary says: This also originates from the invariable aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism which seeks to keep south Korea permanently as its colony and military base and realise its aggressive design on the whole of Korea and Asia at all costs with south Korea as a springboard.

According to an English report of "Hapdong," a reptile news agency on the payroll of the puppet clique, from Washington, a U.S. news weekly wrote recently that U.S. warplanes in south Korea could be augmented quickly by five Phantom squadrons in Okinawa of Japan and the Philippines and two U.S. aircraft carrier task forces in the Western Pacific and the "B-52" strategic bomber squadron on Guam could also be moved to south Korea in case of a contingency in the Korean Peninsula.

On June 24 Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" reported that the U.S. ammunition now in storage in Japan is intended for use in Korea in an emergency situation and the U.S. Defence Department is increasing the stock with a view to turning them over to the south Korean puppet army.

All these reports indicate that despite their loud psalm of "peace" in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists intend to keep introducing mass destruction weapons and war supplies into south Korea and give a concrete shape to their plan to start a new war in Korea, remarks the commentary.

It says:

The criminal machinations of the U.S. warmaniacs which were exposed this time are a wanton provocation against our people and a virulent challenge to the world peace-loving people who desire a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression must withdraw from south Korea and the Korean question must be solved peacefully. This is an irresistible demand of the times. Impermissible are the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists going against this demand.

Though they talk about the pullout of their aggression troops from south Korea under the pressure of the times, the U.S. imperialists are continuously supplying the Pak Jung Hi clique with dollars and weapons under the pretext of "equilibrium" of military forces and holding reckless war exercises with the south Korean puppets.

Noting that the plan of the U.S. imperialists to transfer uptodate weapons of destruction and large quantities of ammunition to the south Korean military fascist clique is a very dangerous military move, the commentary says: No one can say there will be no gamble of northward aggression if greater quantities of modern weapons of destruction and ammunition are placed in the hands of such warmaniacs as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists must think over the consequences to be entailed by their criminal moves and stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique. They must withdraw all their weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons and aggression troops from south Korea without delay as called for by the UN resolution.

The Japanese reactionaries must refrain from offering Japanese territory to U.S. imperialism as an attacking base, supply base in its Korean aggression, acting at its bidding, and discontinue encouraging the south Korean puppet clique and barring the reunification of Korea.

Nothing good will be brought to the aggressors who go against the desire of the people and the trend of the times.

## SEATO Disbanded

The Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) which won ill fame as an instrument of U.S. imperialism in its aggression has at last come to cease its dirty existence, leaving behind a 23 year disgraceful history of aggression.

According to reports, delegates of the SEATO member nations held the last meeting on June 22 in Bangkok, Thailand, deploring the miserable end of SEATO, which lowered its flag on June 30.

The collapse of SEATO is a logical result of the development of the situation today when the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression is going totally bankrupt.

As widely known, the U.S. imperialists who sustained a heavy defeat in the Korean War and started going downhill for the first time in their history knocked into shape SEATO in September 1954 in a vicious attempt to realize their invariable aggressive ambition in Asia.

Having fathered SEATO, they have all along used craftily this tool of aggression in opposing the Asian socialist countries and newly independent countries which embarked upon the road of anti-imperialism and independence and suppressing and stamping out the national-liberation struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples to attain their aggressive end in this region.

But the revolutionary struggle of the Asian peoples gained in strength with each passing day and the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression miscarried repeatedly, rendering SEATO impotent.

On the other hand, the tendency toward independence rose high in Asia and the political, economic and military crisis of U.S. imperialism grew ever more serious. This inspired the SEATO member nations to free themselves from subjugation and domination by U.S. imperialism and rapidly aggravated the inner contradictions of SEATO.

In particular, the disgraceful defeats of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia accelerated the final collapse of SEATO which became spineless.

As SEATO became a living corpse, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to call a SEATO ministerial council meeting in September 1975 and decide to gradually disband this aggressive organisation within the two years to come. And this time they accepted its doom as an established fact.

The U.S. imperialists had better draw a proper lesson from the miserable bankruptcy of SEATO. (KCNA)

## Congratulates Brezhnev on His Election as President

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Jun. 18 sent a message to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev greeting his election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The message reads:

I extend warm congratulations to you on your election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work against imperialism and for defence of peace and the prosperity and development of the Soviet Union and for socialism and communism.

I take this opportunity to express the firm belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will further strengthen and develop in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

## WPK Hails Spanish Communist Party re Election

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message on Jun. 19 to the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party greeting its shining success in the parliamentary elections in Spain.

The message said:

We extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the entire members of your Party and the Spanish working class upon the shining success of the Spanish Communist Party in the recent parliamentary elections in your country.

Your success in the elections is a victory of the Spanish Communist Party which has tirelessly waged the just struggle against the fascist rule and for the freedom and democratic rights of the working people for more than half a century even under the difficult conditions created by the brutal terrorism and tyranny and a common victory of all the progressive forces of your countr fighting for the democratic development of the country.

This victory opens a more favourable prospect for your Party to accelerate the democratic development of the country as a true defender of the interests of the Spanish working people and encourages the struggle of all the democratic parties and public organisations of your country.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we reaffirm our firm support to the just struggle of your Party and sincerely wish you greater success in your future struggle to completely liquidate the survivals of the period of the fascist dictatorship and promote the independent and democratic development of the country.

## Mitterand Meets WPK Del.

Francois Mitterand, First Secretary of the Socialist Party of France, on Jun. 18 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to France to attend the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Party of France, according to a report.

The Secretary in Charge of International Relations and the Secretary in Charge of the Third World of the Socialist Party of France were present on the occasion.

A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The WPK delegation attended the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Party of France.

## 'People's Daily' Urges Total GI Pullout from S. Korea

PEKING (KCNA)—The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people's just cause for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The issue of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside. The U.S. must withdraw from south Korea completely and immediately its ground, air and naval forces.

This demand was voiced by the Chinese "People's Daily" in an editorial entitled "Brilliant Victory of Heroic People" carried on June 25 in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the Korean Fatherland Liberation War.

Recalling that 27 years ago, U.S. imperialism brazenly launched the war of aggression against Korea, the editorial said:

The heroic Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their own great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, united as one and fought hard. Following the wise decision of great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to Korea to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean army and people. With the support of the world people, the Korean people finally repulsed the armed attacks of the aggressors and defended independence and security of the fatherland through three years of heroic struggle. The great victory has set a brilliant example of daring to fight and daring to triumph for the oppressed nation and people the world over and had made great contributions for world people's revolutionary cause against imperialism.

After the armistice, the Korean people, under the correct leadership of President Kim Il Sung, have persisted in the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist orientation. They restored speedily the war-torn national economy and scored grand successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction through self-reliance and hard struggle.

For realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the Workers' Party and Government of Korea have over the years maintained a correct principled stand and set forth a series of reasonable suggestions and proposals. Last January, 18 political parties and social organizations advanced at a joint meeting a four-point programme for national salvation which conforms entirely to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the spirit of the five-point policy for preventing national division and realizing the unification of Korea initiated by President Kim Il Sung. It also reflects the common aspiration of the entire Korean people and therefore has won the widespread sympathy and support of the people throughout the world.

Korea's division is deeply rooted in aggression and interference of U.S. imperialism. Twenty-four years have elapsed since the Korean armistice, and yet the U.S. troops hanging on in south Korea are still reluctant to pull out completely. Under pressure of public opinion of the world people including the American people, the U.S. Government has recently made gestures showing its willingness to withdraw from south Korea its ground forces together with nuclear weapons in four to five years. But it will keep its stupendous air and naval forces to continue interfering and obstructing the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification. In a vain attempt to perpetuate a divided Korea, the Pak Jung Hi clique, backed and manipulated by the United States, has pursued doggedly the policy of national division, trampled the north-south joint statement at will, kept on clamouring the so-called "southward threat from the north," stepped up "combat readiness," suppressed ruthlessly the south Korean people, and aggravated deliberately the tension in the Korean Peninsula. But the national aspiration of the Korean people for reunification of their country will surely be realized. No force can stop it.

The editorial continued:

During the protracted revolutionary struggle, the two peoples of China and Korea have cemented with blood the great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity. The friendship and solidarity personally nurtured by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung has its basis in the Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. They are of important significance to the promotion of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our two countries, and to the defeat of our common enemies. The Chinese people are determined to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung, and, under the leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, join hands with the Korean people forever to fight and build a more magnificent edifice of the friendship between China and Korea.

## Polish Foreign Minister Supports DPRK's Reunification Plan

Emil Boitaszek, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic, declared that Poland, which is interested in bringing a durable peaceful settlement of the international issues, strongly supports the constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for relaxing tension on the Korean Peninsula and achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic principle without the intervention of outside forces.

Foreign Minister Emil Boitaszek said this at a banquet hosted by the Administration Council of the DPRK at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on Jun. 26 in his honour.

He declared: We hold that the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea at once.

Speaking first at the banquet, Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, said that the peoples of Korea and Poland have waged a common struggle for a long period as class brothers against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

He expressed deep thanks to the United Workers' Party, Government and people of Poland for their sincere aid to our people during the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War and of the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the active support and encouragement they are extending still today to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Foreign Minister Emil Boitaszek in his speech said that their visit is a token of the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Polish peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Noting that the Polish and the Korean people are carrying into effect the programme for the building of a developed socialist society, he remarked that the Polish people had followed with deep interest the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan for economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Earlier that day Ho Dam met and had a friendly talk with Emil Boitaszek when the latter paid him a courtesy call.

Emil Boitaszek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane on Jun. 26 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (KCNA)

# Events That Led to U.S. Start of Korean War

## *Documented Accounts by DPRK Foreign Ministry Memorandum*

Twenty-seven years have passed since the outbreak of the Korean War.

The Korean War was a hard-fought war, a parallel of which can hardly be seen in the world history of wars.

The Korean War which brought immeasurably great losses, human and material, to the Korean people had been prepared in a planned way by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

In particular, those who provoked the Korean War had meticulously woven intrigues to lay the blame for the provocation of the war at the door of another.

But the truth of the provocation of the war could not be covered up and its background was brought to full light by undeniable material evidences.

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum, considering it necessary to expose once again the past crimes committed by the provokers of the Korean War.

### U.S. Chose Korea As Forward Base for Their World Domination

After World War II the United States defined world domination as the general direction of its foreign policy and went over to an active offensive to check the growth of the forces of socialism and national liberation and "disunite and vanquish" them.

The U.S. "doctrine of world domination" was formulated in the "union message" of President Truman submitted to the Congress.

In the "union message" presented to the Congress on December 19, 1945, Truman said that "we must realize that the victory we gained has imposed on the American people a heavy responsibility of leading the world in the future whether we want it or not." In a speech made at Ford Bening on January 10, 1950, he said: "We needed two wars and a period of 30 years until we realized" that the United States "holds a leading position in the world. Today we want to maintain this dominating position."

The United States had attached the greatest importance to Asia in implementing its policy of world domination.

In his letter sent to U.S. Senator Joseph Martin in March 1951 MacArthur said that "the future of Europe depends on the outcome of the fight with communism in Asia" and "this area with a population of 800 million will decide the advance of the world history in 1,000 years to come."

If Asia was the main target of aggression in the U.S. policy of world domination, Korea was the first target of Asian aggression for her military and geographical location and her political and economic factor.

Taking into consideration the military strategic importance of the location of Korea, MacArthur said that if Japan is "a future springboard," "Korea suits a plan for a bridge leading to the continent" (*I. Epstein, "The Unfinished Revolution in China" p. 421*).

MacArthur also said that "by conquering all of Korea we can cut into pieces the one and only supply line connecting Soviet Siberia and south..., and control the whole area between Vladivostok and Singapore. Nothing would then be beyond the reach of our power" (*Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States" p. 148*).

Hershel Meyer, an American, wrote in the book "Modern History of the United States" that the "advice" of MacArthur who made up his mind to become the "sovereign of the Far East" "was decisive not only for the group for Asia first policy but also for our highest financial world."

The view of the U.S. ruling circles on the political importance of Korea was clearly revealed in the letter sent to Truman by Edwin Pauley, special envoy of Truman on reparations, giving a summary of his "views, conclusions and counsels on the Korean situation."

He wrote: "Frankly, I am greatly concerned with our position in Korea. It is an ideological battleground upon which our entire success in Asia may depend.

"In other words, I think it is here where a test will be made of whether democracy can be adapted to meet the challenge of defeated feudalism or whether communism will become stronger" (*Truman, "Memoirs," Vol. I, Tokyo, p. 224*).

On the other hand, the U.S. ruling circles sought a way out of the catastrophic postwar economic crisis in the Korean War.

In January 1952 the defeated General Van Fleet said: "Korea was a blessing. There had to be a Korea here or somewhere else in the world" (*the U.S. 8th army command, "UP," "New York Journal American" January 19, 1952*).

The U.S. publications congratulated the financial magnates, saying "the Korean enterprise revived the economy" and "the Korean outbreak chased the ghost of depression that had been haunting business in the U.S. since the end of World War II" (*Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States," p. 179*).

As can be seen above, after World War II the U.S. ruling circles, in accordance with their strategy of world domination, chose Korea as "the only, secure point connecting the U.S. military apparatus and the mainland of Asia," "an ideological battleground," "a testing ground" for a life-and-death struggle for world domination and the only way out of the postwar economic crisis.

In pursuance of this strategic aim, the U.S. ruling circles started weaving plots immediately after the war to provoke a war in Korea.

In this connection Hershel Meyer in his book "Modern History of the United States" wrote that "virtually, the war made by Wall Street against the Korean people began in September 1945, almost at the time when its generals set foot on south Korea" (*Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States" p. 148*).

The French paper "Combat" wrote that "now putting all the facts together, it may be concluded that the United States had prepared for this war (Korean War—quoter) already since immediately after the end of World War II" (*"Combat," July 29, 1953*).

### Frantic "Northern Expedition" Racket, Completion of "Plan for Northern Expedition"

As the puppet army was expanded on a large scale and the modernisation of its equipment stepped up in south Korea under the manipulation of the U.S. ruling circles who directed the spearhead of aggression to Korea, the south Korean rulers more frantically kicked up the "northern expedition" racket, crying that the northern half of the Republic must be occupied by force of arms.

Former south Korean puppet president Syngman Rhee started crying for "northern expedition" in December 1946, saying that "... The United States is our friend.... We must fight those who are not our friends. When time comes, I will give you an order. Therefore, you must be prepared to shed blood."

In his "talk" with reporters on January 21, 1949, Syngman Rhee said he hoped that his "government army" would march into the north. On February 7 that year he raved at the "national assembly" that if they fail to annex north Korea with the help of the "UN Commission on Korea," the "ROK army" should "march into north Korea."

Syngman Rhee's powder-reeking clamour about "northern expedition" turned into a chorus of all the south Korean rulers.

"Foreign minister" Chang Taek Sang prattled that "the south Korean government will take military action without hesitation... to restore the 'lost territory'" (*Seoul, "UP," December 18, 1948. George McCune "Korea Today," p. 257*).

Referring to the task of the puppet army for 1949, Chae Byong Dok, chief of the general staff of the puppet army, blared out: "In the New Year we will take practical deeds to restore the lost territory and unify the homeland" (*"Hondong Tongsin," Seoul, December 31, 1948*).

On March 9, 1949, Yun Chi Yong, "minister of interior," said in his speech at an open meeting that "the only way to unify north and south Korea is for the Republic of Korea to recover the lost territory, north Korea, by force." And he openly disclosed that his group regarded the "march-north unification" as one and the only way of reunification and had the intention to realize it (*David Conde "An Untold History of Modern Korea," Vol. II, p. 93*.

Syngman Rhee gave the following instructions to his "special envoy" Cho Byong Ok in his confidential letter to the latter dated April 10, 1949:

"...You should have open-hearted discussions on this matter with the United Nations and the leading officials ~~of the~~ USA in top secret, I think. Tell them most confidentially our plan for the unification. Truth to tell, we are prepared in all aspects, except one thing, for achieving unification even at this moment. That one thing is weapons and ammunitions which we are short of.... We must prepare enough military forces to advance into north Korea..., push the iron curtain from the 38th Parallel up to the Amnok-gang River and check the invasion from outside there."

On July 17, 1949, "defence minister" Sin Song Mo said at a demonstration training of the Inchon municipal unit of the "Taehan young men's association" that "our 'ROK' army is waiting only for the presidential order and it has confidence in its capacity to completely capture Pyongyang and even Wonsan in the north in a single day at any time if an order comes to do so."

In his official "speech" during the visit of Smith, U.S. Republican Senator, to Seoul, he said, quoting Churchill: "Give us the tools and we will do the job." By this he told ~~his U.S.~~ masters that his clique would charge at Washington's bidding into the northern half of the Republic at any time, if only they gave it a sufficient amount of weapons (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 67*).

On September 30, 1949, Syngman Rhee in his letter to his American political adviser Oliver said: "I have received your letters.... I feel strongly that now is the most psychological moment when we should take an offensive step.

... It is my certainty that we can settle this question within a reasonable short time if we are only allowed to do it" (*from the confidential documents found by the Korean People's Army in the secret archives of the office of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated*).

Early in October, 1949, Syngman Rhee again boasted in his interview with Joseph Johnson, vice-president of the "UP" that "it would be possible to take Pyongyang in three days" (*"Seoul Sinmun," October 8, 1949*). At a "press conference" held on the U.S. battleship anchored at the sea off Inchon on October 21 of the same year he said that Korea had to be unified by force and stated: "Our units have got ready to march into north Korea" (*"New York Herald Tribune," November 21, 1950*).

Amid the cries for "north-bound expedition" the drawing of a "plan" for it by the United States and traitor Syngman Rhee went into a full-fledged stage in late spring of 1949.

One day in May, 1949, Muccio summoned "defence minister" Sin Song Mo and "minister of interior" Kim Hyo Sok to his office and told them: "We have already decided to mop up north Korea in July or in August. The United States stands behind you, and have confidence just in us and faithfully carry out what we advise and instruct you. Might decides everything. The American might alone can do it. The time of their settlement must come as quickly as possible. You must fully understand this situation as well as our plans, and get yourselves fully ready and strive for the earliest general assault upon the north of the 38th Parallel" (*testimony of Kim Hyo Sok, former south Korean "minister of interior," on September 25, 1950. "Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 113*).

In a confidential letter dated June 18, 1949 to Syngman Rhee, Yun Byong Gu, his "adviser on foreign affairs," said as follows:

"I just returned from the American embassy where I had a very cordial conversation with Mr. John Muccio (the then U.S. ambassador to Seoul)... about U.S. aid with air and ocean fleets in case we have to fight.

"On the matter of aid to be given us with U.S. air and ocean fleets in case we have to fight the north bear, Mr. Muccio said he would do the cultivation work for the matter with his government so that things shall be ready in case we need" (*from the confidential documents found by the Korean People's Army in the secret archives of the office of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated*).

Kim Hyo Sok, who frequented the American embassy at the call of Muccio and received directly from him instructions concerning preparations for "northward expedition," testified on September 26, 1950 that the military plan of the "ROK army" for "northward expedition" was mapped out by Roberts, head of the U.S. military advisory group, and that Kim Sok Won, commander of the first division of the puppet army, and Ho Jong, "minister of transport," cooperated in that work (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 116*).

According to Roberts' military plan for "northward expedition," operations were to begin on the western and eastern fronts simultaneously in July and August, and the first division of the puppet army that would operate on the western front was to bear the brunt of battle. In this context Kim Hyo Sok testified: "As for the contents of the so-called north-bound expedition plan to be put into execution in July and August 1949, the first division was to become the main force under the direct command of Roberts and be reinforced as strong as an army corps.... Kim Sok Won was to assume the direct responsibility for these operations under the command of Roberts.... Full-scale attack was to be mounted on the western front, and the eastern front was only to provide cover for this attack. It was their plan to start attack from Kaesong and take Kumgyo and to launch attack from Ongjin and take Haeju and, if things went smoothly, to occupy even Pyongyang" (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, pp. 115-116*).

The U.S. militarily occupied south Korea in September, 1945, replacing the defeated Japanese imperialists. Photo shows their landing on Inchon.

Kim Hyo Sok's testimony about their military action plan for "northward expedition" was irrefutably proved by the map of military operations for "northward expedition" which the Korean People's Army captured in the puppet army headquarters when it liberated Seoul on June 28, 1950.

According to the lines and arrows on the map which was published by the U.S. army map service in 1945 on the one-one million scale, the two army corps, or ten divisions, of the puppet army were to be deployed along the 38th Parallel for their projected "northward expedition." The first army corps was to commence military action from the line between Korangpo northeast of Kaesong and the west coast and, at the same time, the second army corps was to go into action from the line between Korangpo and the east coast.

The action plan for "northward expedition" mapped out by Roberts can be generally outlined as follows: The puppet army would be divided into two army corps. The main target of blow was set on the western front in the direction of Kumgyo, Sariwon and Pyongyang. On the eastern front the action for "northward expedition" would be directed to Ryonchon and Wonsan. In this course they would cooperate with other units which would land at Hanchon and Hanam-ri, and march on to take Pyongyang at a blow and, further, occupy the rest of the northern part of the Republic.

### Armed Invasions along 38th Parallel, Amendment of War Plan

After completing the "action plan for northward expedition," the U.S. military clique drove the Syngman Rhee puppet army and police into a ceaseless armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic.

The armed invasion by the Syngman Rhee puppet army along the 38th Parallel was a "testing war" mainly to confirm whether the puppet army was "prepared for action" and to increase its "combat capabilities."

Kim Hyo Sok, on September 26, 1950, testified as follows:

In July 1949 Roberts told Chae Byong Dok and Kim Sok Won: "The north-bound invasion scheduled this time will be a good guinea pig for an imminent civil war.... A close battle will get you to have a direct touch with the enemy and acquire a living knowledge" (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 115*).

The armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic was incessantly perpetrated from 1947, much earlier ~~than~~ the outbreak of the Korean War, and it entered a full-dressed scale in 1949.

In 1949 alone they committed provocations and armed attacks on 2,517 occasions.

The armed invasions which entered a full-fledged scale in 1949 were all perpetrated on Roberts' orders.

Mun Hak Bong, who was advisor to the "C.I.C." of the U.S. occupation army in south Korea and political advisor to the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, testified: "Roberts would instruct Chae Byong Dok to launch an intrusion into the north. And when things turned unfavourable to the south in face of the fierce counter-offensive of the north, he would immediately give an order to stop action. Any clash, however small, was organized under the personal command of the U.S. army advisor."

Roberts himself told a meeting of divisional commanders at the south Korean puppet army staff office in October 1949: "The attacks on the area north of the 38th Parallel have been and will be done on my orders."

But the armed intrusions of the south Korean puppets ended in failure, as Roberts confessed at a meeting of divisional commanders at the puppet army headquarters in October 1949 as follows: "It may be more correct to say that we have suffered a big loss than to say that we have spent a large amount of ammunitions in vain."

Roberts, who had been loud-mouthed about the "mightiness" of the south Korean puppet army, eventually reported to the U.S. Defence Department that "the ROK army can hardly be a war unit," "concluding that Syngman Rhee's army was incompetent" and the Pentagon military clique revised the original war plan after its overall reexamination.

The main point of the revised war plan was to change the date of war on the basis of more thoroughgoing preparations for it in south Korea, the United States and Japan.

In those days the United States saw it fit to start the Korean War before the latter half of 1950.

This new war plan of the United States was disclosed by Syngman Rhee.

On December 30, 1949, Syngman Rhee told a "press conference": "In the coming year we will strive as one to regain our lost territory.... We must remember however that in the New Year, in accordance with the changed international situation, it is our duty to unify southern and northern Korea by our own strength" (*"Who Began the Korean War?" edited by the committee for a democratic Far Eastern policy of the United States, Tokyo, p. 27*).

Cho Byong Ok, the then "ambassador plenipotentiary" and personal representative of Syngman Rhee in the United States, suggested what Syngman Rhee meant by "north-south reunification" when he wrote as follows in his letter to the latter:

"I am of the firm conviction that unification of Korea can be brought about only through exercise of the sovereign power of our government. Any policy of compromise or conferences is out of the question.... The cold war cannot go on indefinitely like this.... Our national preparedness in military power and economic strength is the most compelling task imposed upon our government" (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists", Pyongyang, pp. 77-78*).

The keynote of the revised war plan was to make the Syngman Rhee puppet army play the role of starting a civil war and then let the U.S. forces intervene in the Korean War in full scale.

This criminal plan was disclosed by colonel Eida, who was formerly an expert "familiar with the U.S. plan for Korean unification" at the MacArthur's command and served since December 1950 as a U.S. military advisor in Iran.

At an interview with staff officers of the Iranian army, he stated that the "U.S. plan" for Korean unification "was to occupy the territory of Korea north of the 38th Parallel with Syngman Rhee's direct participation and the assistance of the U.S. ground and naval forces."

An Indian paper reported that colonel Eida was so "elated over his knowledge of this little-known fact that he reiterated it later when he gave a talk to the students of the military staff college of Iran" (*"Crossroads," Bombey, December 22, 1950*).

The decision of the United States to go over to a direct military intervention for occupying the whole of Korea was made plain by the testimony of Kim Hyo Sok, too.

According to him, Sebald, chief of the public relations division of the MacArthur's command, who visited Seoul in January 1950 gave to Syngman Rhee the assurances that when "the expedition against the north" was launched, American naval and air force units stationed in Japan would be sent immediately to support south Korea and as far as naval and air forces were concerned, he had nothing to worry about (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, pp. 125-127*).

The main content of the revised war plan was to spread the false rumour that "the north Korean army made an armed attack" first, the moment the south Korean puppet army started a civil war, while letting the U.S. State Department bring a complaint against the "aggression by north Korea" at the United Nations and knocking into shape "UN forces" to "legalise" the military operation of the U.S. forces in Korea under the UN cover.

This was brought to light by Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

Answering questions of Senator Ferguson at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee in the course of the discussion of the State Department budget on June 5, 1951, he confessed that already before the outbreak of the Korean War, the U.S. State Department "knew in general what we (the State Department) were going to say" when it would bring that "question" to the United Nations and it "had a skeleton of a resolution" (*"the Record of a Routine Hearing at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on the Budget of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Courts for 1952," p. 1,086*).

And the United States chose "the UN Commission on Korea" as the third party which would submit a situation report faked up beforehand about "aggression by north Korea" to stage a political farce for the aggression on Korea through the United Nations.

In January 1950, Roberts told ministers of the puppet government: "The northward expedition is a prearranged program. The time is not far off when we shall carry it into practice. Of course, we will first launch the attack against the north. But, to this end, we must conceive a pretext for justifying it. It would be a report of the UN Commission on Korea that would be most important in that case. This commission will, of course, submit to the United Nations a report favourable to the United States. But you must direct a big attention to this question from now and win the sympathy of the commission" (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 119*).

Among the secret documents obtained from the secret archives of the Syngman Rhee puppet government when Seoul was liberated by the Korean People's Army in June 1950 are "schemes of intelligence work for the year 1950" (A) and (B) prepared by "section 3, intelligence bureau of the army headquarters" and "scout unit scheme for March-May, 1950," prepared by "reconnaissance room, section 3, intelligence bureau."

These "schemes of intelligence work" were chiefly aimed at "weakening and destroying" the political, economic and military potentials of the northern half of the Republic, causing uneasiness in the minds of people by circulating false rumours for psychological warfare and creating favourable conditions for an all-out military action against the northern half through a topographical reconnaissance and formation of "permanent cells." These "schemes" were to be carried out by May 1950.

Thus was completed the plan for the start of the Korean War revised by the United States.

In his confidential letter to Syngman Rhee in January 11, 1950, Chang Myon wrote that "I may give you some encouraging news which I have received confidentially from a top-level, reliable source in the Pentagon" and that "the State Department and the Pentagon are planning a firm stand with respect to the U.S. Oriental policy. In this anti-communist plan Korea will occupy an important position." He added that "there will be no delay at Pearl Harbor in installing guns on the Paekdusan," for the Truman's order "will remove the principal and important obstacle" (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 79*).

U.S. papers revealed that the U.S. plan for the Korean War "was unanimously approved in January by the joint chiefs of staff" (*"New York Herald Tribune," June 26, 1950*).

### Syngman Rhee's Trip to Tokyo, MacArthur's "11-Point Instructions"

On the threshold of the day when it would kindle the flame of a war in Korea, the United States further increased Japan's role as an offensive and logistic base for the attack on Korea and zealously promoted the tieup between the south Korean puppets and Japanese militarists and their joint operation under its unified command.

MacArthur, Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East, suddenly summoned Syngman Rhee to Tokyo in mid-February 1950.

At this call, Syngman Rhee went to Tokyo on February 16, 1950, in company with Chae Byong Dok, chief of general staff of the puppet army, where he had secret talks with MacArthur.

At the secret talks on February 17, 1950, MacArthur gave to Syngman Rhee the following "11-point instructions":

1. The Syngman Rhee troops shall all be put under the command of MacArthur;
2. The Syngman Rhee troops shall undertake concerted operations with the Japanese troops;
3. In case of concerted operations with the Japanese troops, Li Un, a prince of the extinct Li Dynasty and former commander of the Japanese air force, shall be appointed as commander under the orders of the MacArthur command;
4. Syngman Rhee shall send one million *sok* of rice to the MacArthur command by the end of June as rations for the Japanese troops;
5. The Syngman Rhee troops shall provoke a civil war;
6. Syngman Rhee shall set up munitions factories in Japan under the supervision of Japanese;
7. High-ranking officers of the Syngman Rhee troops shall get training soon from Japanese officers in Japan;

(Continued on page 3)

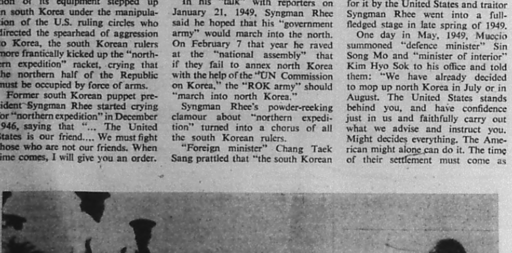


Photo shows then U.S. Presidential Envoy Dulles inspecting war preparations in a position along the 38th Parallel just before the outbreak of the Korean War.

# Rodong Sinmun Flays Ex-UN Commander's "Two-Korea" Bid

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Leading papers in Pyongyang June 24 scathingly denounce the balderdash of Stilwell, former commander of the "UN forces" in south Korea, who foolishly attempted at the "symposium on Northeast Asian security" in the United States to cover up the U.S. imperialists' line of aggression and war against Korea and justify their "two Koreas" policy.

At the symposium Stilwell harped on the shopworn tune of the U.S. imperialists that the "essential precondition for amelioration of tensions" in the Korean Peninsula is the establishment of a "boundary" dividing Korea into "the north and the south" "recognized by the world" and that "recognition would be evidenced by cross recognition" of the north and south of Korea and by their "admission into the United Nations."

Commenting on the utterances of Stilwell, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) says: He shamelessly reversed the fact by babbling that keeping Korea divided into two is the "precondition for amelioration of the tensions" in Korea.

The commentary notes that the ranting of Stilwell is a base trick to cover up the intention of U.S. imperialism to pursue the line of split and war against Korea and justify the "two Koreas" policy aimed at fixing her division.

His talk about the world's "recognition of boundary" between the north and south of Korea, their "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" is nothing but an intrigue to justify the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists in the international theatre, the commentary remarks, and goes on:

If the division of Korea is freezed and south Korea remains long as a colony of imperialism and its military base of aggression against the socialist forces and national liberation movement owing to the "two Koreas" policy, the military confrontation and danger of war can not be removed and the tension will be further heightened in Korea.

The protestation of Stilwell that the division of Korea into two would be the "precondition for amelioration of tensions" is nothing but a trick to realise "two Koreas" plot.

The "two Koreas" policy is a grave crime against the Korean people. This shows the invariable ambition against Korea.

For the "amelioration of tensions" in Korea the "two Koreas" policy must be renounced and the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea be terminated as early as possible, the commentary emphasizes.

# Puppets Stage War Racket

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged a large-scale war exercise of extremely provocative nature in an imaginary attack on the northern half of the DPRK at a base in the central sector of the front on the afternoon of June 23, two days before the day when the U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression in Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi turned up on the drill ground together with brasshats of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea including the deputy commander of the U.S. 8th army and bosses of the puppet army and kicked about whipping up the war fever.

The puppet clique mobilised infantry, artillery and tank units and flying corps of the puppet army in this "exhibition exercise of largest scale in history."

The fact that the whole gang of brasshats of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea watched the exercise of the puppets, coupled with the intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, suggests that it was, to all intents and purposes, a criminal war gamble practised at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and under their manipulation.

Not only the Korean people but the world people of broad strata are lifting up their voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the conversion of the Korean armistice into a durable peace. Yet the U.S. imperialists, remaining deaf to it, wirepulled the puppets to raise a military racket unprecedented in scale, bringing tension to a higher pitch in Korea.

This indicates that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed at all and it is persistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war.

The ever noisier military row of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has created a situation resembling that on the eve of the June 25th 27 years back in Korea.

The provocative war exercise carried out by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the central sector of the front under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists was an offspring of their desperate bid for getting out of the tight straits, which reflected their serious political crisis.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique isolated within and without and seized with the sense of crisis, are resorting more desperately to military rackets to find a way out in increasing tension and fanning the war climate, while intensifying the fascist repression of the people.

By kicking up such military row under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ridiculously attempt to threaten us.

They also foolishly seek in this to threaten the south Korean people, head off their anti-"government" advance, wriggle out of the crisis and fasten the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to south Korea by aggravating tension and prolong their own remaining days under their protection.

But the treacherous rampage of those challenging the desire of the people will only hasten their own doom.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should give up their foolish scheme to permanently stay in south Korea and prop up their colonial rule by encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and get out of south Korea with all their aggressive forces, and the puppet clique should promptly step down from "power" as the people demand.

Frequently conducting war provocations against the northern half along the Military Demarcation Line, the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army extremely increased the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

# EDITORIAL

All nuclear weapons would be withdrawn from south Korea in parallel with the pullout of U.S. ground troops from there, Undersecretary of State Habib and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Brown told the June 10 Executive Session of the House International Relations Committee.

On June 5, the U.S. Government announced that a brigade and its support unit currently positioned in the DMZ below the 38th Parallel, some 6,000 troops in all, would be withdrawn by the end of 1978.

These announcements show that the withdrawal of U.S. land troops from south Korea would begin under a definite table in the wake of the two American officials' visit to Seoul and Tokyo for consultations.

However, it is still doubtful that the U.S. authorities are truly interested in bringing a lasting peace and having the long-divided Korea reunified for the complete settlement of the Korean question.

What they termed "compensatory measures" for the projected military pullout are being taken in order to reinforce the U.S. Air Force presence and provide large military aid to the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi "regime."

There are reports that all weapons used by the U.S. ground forces including tanks, will be alienated to the south Korean puppet armed forces and that the U.S. is providing 3 billion dollars of the 5 billion dollars needed for the five-year force improvement program of the puppet army.

The business community of Japan has decided to offer funds and vital knowhow for the five-year economic plan of Seoul which envisages domestic production of heavy firearms except nuclear arms and warplanes at latest by the end of the 1980's.

Puppet foreign minister Pak Tong Jin May 26 implied possible development of nuclear weapons under unavoidable circumstances.

The maintenance of an Air Force unit in south Korea and the buildup of the puppet army, the Americans claim, were necessary to fill the vacuum to be created in the wake of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and preserve the military balance on the Korean Peninsula.

But, they are apparently telling lies. Their much publicized measures will never serve a useful purpose of defusing the tension on the peninsula. As Chairman Fraser of a U.S. House International Relations subcommittee said, the Pak Jung Hi clique has no commitment to peace. It is a universally accepted fact that the Pak "regime" is ceaselessly engaged in a draconic crackdown on his people under the pretext of a supposed "threat of invasion from the north."

Given these facts, the Carter Administration should withdraw its support for the Pak "regime" and suspend the Korea military assistance program. Washington should realize that a danger of war lies in the fascistic nature of the Pak "regime," instead of any "military imbalance." Washington should also know that the Seoul officials are provoking a series of high-risk incidents in a desperate bid to dissuade the Carter Administration from leaving south Korea.

A genuine concern of Washington with peace should be reflected in its acceptance of the proposal from Pyongyang to conclude a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement. The Americans are maneuvering to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea when they are attaching various preconditions to contacts with the DPRK.

# MEMORANDUM

*(From Page 2)*

8. The Syngman Rhee troops shall employ many Japanese officers;

9. The Syngman Rhee troops shall stop their reinforcement and employ a great number of Japanese troops, considering that the untrained troops are rather an obstacle in a war than a help;

10. MacArthur will guarantee the position of Syngman Rhee during and after the war;

11. The MacArthur command will secure Japanese troops to take part in a Korean War, and their weapons and ammunitions for six months.

After giving these "11-point instructions" to Syngman Rhee, MacArthur ordered him to start an armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic before July the same year ( *"the Testimony of Mun Hak Bong, a political adviser to Syngman Rhee." "Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p. 102*).

Syngman Rhee willingly accepted the criminal "11-point instructions" of MacArthur and vowed loyalty to his master, and had confidential talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida in Tokyo and appealed to Japan to "reconcile with Korea and join efforts in the form of an anti-communist alliance under the guidance of MacArthur" (*"UP", February 16, 1950, Tokyo*).

Back home from Tokyo Syngman Rhee sent Chae Byong Dok and other officers of the puppet army to Tokyo one after another to implement the instructions of his master and made haste with shipping out one million *sok* of army provisions to Japan.

The Japanese militarists, on their part under the active patronage of the MacArthur command, hastened scrupulous preparations to take a direct part in a war of aggression in Korea.

Thus, the military compact was zealously promoted in secrecy among the United States, Japan and south Korea, and preparations for embroiling the Japanese militarists in a war of aggression on Korea and mobilizing and utilizing military potentials of Japan drew to completion before the outbreak of the Korean War.

## "Urgent Report" to Master, Dulles' Trip to South Korea

The political and economic crisis of south Korea grew more acute at the end of 1949 and early in 1950.

The south Korean economy which had rushed headlong to destruction under the U.S. military administration seriously deteriorated from 1949 and threatened the people's living, rousing the broader masses to an anti-U.S., national salvation struggle. And the mounting spirit of the people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country gave birth to the anti-Syngman Rhee forces within the south Korean "national assembly" including the "group calling for north-south negotiation," thereby throwing Syngman Rhee's fascist rule into confusion.

Such political and economic crisis in south Korea caused great apprehension and unrest among the U.S. rulers who were hurrying with war preparations in the finishing stage.

On this, Truman said in his "Memoirs" to this effect:

I had been deeply apprehensive of the Syngman Rhee government's lack of concern for the grave inflation sweeping that country. But there had been no other way than backing Syngman Rhee (*Truman, "Memoirs," Vol. II, New York, p. 329.*)

To clear away the "deep apprehension" of the U.S. rulers, State Secretary Acheson sent a note on April 7, 1950 to Syngman Rhee, warning him of the need to tide over the political and economic crisis. He wrote to the effect that so long as south Korea failed to stabilize inflation-ridden economy and conduct a general election in May, the United States would reexamine its military and economic aid to south Korea and probably feel the need to modify it (*Leon Gordenker, "the United Nations and the Peaceful Unification of Korea," p. 173.*)

Mindful of the master's warning, Syngman Rhee urged the "national assemblymen" to work out a well-balanced budget, dismissed 60,000 public employees and pursued a "retrenchment policy." But, it rather worsened the catastrophic economic situation.

To tide over the political crisis the "election" which had been declared to be postponed till June or November was staged on May 30. But it resulted in a defeat of Syngman Rhee.

The only outlet for Syngman Rhee under this situation was to ignite a war as soon as possible. As written by U.S. writer Hershel Meyer, he "hung his last hope of survival on war."

Concentrically explaining why the Syngman Rhee puppet clique had rushed at war, David Conde, who had once served as chief of the film section, the information and education department, the MacArthur command, drew in his "An Untold History of Modern Korea" the following conclusion:

...It would be most reasonable to figure that war was the last resort of crazy Syngman Rhee. At the last game the Syngman Rhee "government" drove the country into a civil war, unable to keep itself steady in face of economic destruction, domestic unrest, harassment by the hostile national assembly since his defeat in May, and then the people's eanings towards the peace statement of the north (*David Conde, "An Untold History of Modern Korea," Vol. I, Tokyo, p. 104*).

Thus Syngman Rhee hurriedly sent Chang Myon to Washington who reported the "ruinous state of the government" to the master on June 12, 1950, and "asked for urgent U.S. aid" to overcome that crisis ( *"New York Herald Tribune," June 14, 1950*).

The only way for Truman who had received the "urgent message" from Chang Myon to get Syngman Rhee out of the predicament was to quickly carry the pre-arranged war plan to execution and burn up all the "ominous symptoms" in the flames of war.

Truman soon rushed the military and administrative big shots to Tokyo and Seoul, who would act for him and give a signal for the start of the "northward march" after making sure of the preparation for war provocation on the 38th Parallel.

They were Defence Secretary Johnson, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley and presidential envoy Dulles, who gathered in Tokyo and had talks at the MacArthur command on the pretext of discussing a "U.S.-Japan peace treaty," where the military affair relating to the Korean War was discussed in fact as the main item.

Reporting this "The New York Times" wrote on June 20, 1950 that General MacArthur, too, seemed to fully share the view on the impossibility of setting the Japanese question apart (from the Korean and Taiwan questions—quoter)...It added that, accordingly, they must have discussed the Korean or Taiwan question.

Johnson, back to Washington, said in his June 24 statement that he had inspected every important unit in the Far East and grasped the real state of affairs.

The "New York Herald Tribune" and "New York Post" dated June 28, 1950, unanimously revealed that the four bellicose warmaniacs had admitted the "absolute necessity of a new positive policy" and "immediately ordered a detail of U.S. special bombers, including the newest and largest types, to fly to the Far East."

The criminal plot hatched up by the four bigwigs at the "Tokyo talks" was more clearly revealed by the south Korean trip of Dulles, the notorious "warmonger."

On June 14, 1950, Chang Myon in a letter to Syngman Rhee said that Dulles would visit south Korea with "a big say in preparing and deciding the Far Eastern policy of the U.S. State Department."

David Conde offered a detailed comment on the meaning of the "change in the Far Eastern policy of the U.S. State Department," "decisive turn" about which Chang Myon had said. He wrote to this effect: In view of the then situation preveiling in Korea and China, the only likely "decisive turn" must have meant that the U.S. policy would... deliver Chiang Kai-shek instead of admitting the victory of the Chinese revolution and would give Syngman Rhee supremacy over the whole of Korea. This "decisive turn" implied the large-scale positive intervention of the U.S. troops (*David Conde, "An Untold History of Modern Korea," Vol. I, Tokyo, p.95*).

On arriving in Seoul, Dulles "inspected" the areas along the 38th Parallel on June 18, 1950, in company with Sin Song Mo, puppet national defence minister of south Korea, and said before the puppet army soldiers as follows: "No strong enemy whatever would stand against you. But I hope you will strive ever harder because the day is not so far off when you'll have to display your great might for your own sake." He also boosted up the morale of the puppets, saying: If a war start as planned, "the communists would eventually lose their domination over north Korea" (*Seoul, June 19, 1950 "UP"*).

On June 19, 1950 Dulles, speaking before the south Korean puppet national assemblymen, blared that the eyes of the "free world were upon" them. He promised that the United States would give "moral and material support" to the "ROK" which was fighting against communism. He concluded his speech with the following words: "You are not alone, you will never be alone so long as you continue to play worthily your part in the great design for the freedom of human beings."

Syngman Rhee for his part pledged to Dulles at the "national assembly": "We will win back the free world with a hot war if we lose the cold war because of our laziness. And we will fight till the communists perish" (*"Minutes of Proceedings of the South Korean National Assembly" from the documents of the U.S. embassy.*)

Dulles' speech at the south Korean "national assembly" was "a statement confirming the official stand of the U.S. policy toward south Korea" (*Glean Paige, "The U.S. Reaction and the Korean Attack," Tokyo, p. 82*).

Data brought to light later show that Dulles met Syngman Rhee and Sin Song Mo at the U.S. embassy housed in the "Pando Hotel," and re-examined the "northward expedition plan" behind closed doors. He instructed them to "attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea had invaded south Korea first" as planned. He reaffirmed: "If you will hold out only for two weeks, the United States will complain that north Korea attacked south Korea, and see to it that the United Nations can mobilize ground, naval and air forces under its name" (*"Kim Hyo Sok's testimony, September 26, 1950." "Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p.128*).

The aim of Dulles' visit to Seoul and his mission were exposed more fully in his farewell messages to Syngman Rhee and "foreign minister" Rim Byong Jik.

On June 20, 1950, he wrote to Syngman Rhee: "I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding" (*"Who Began the Korean War?" edited by the committee for a democratic Far Eastern policy of the United States, Tokyo, p. 41*).

In his letter to Rim Byong Jik Dulles expressed "hope for mutual help between the two countries" and wrote: "...I appreciated the opportunity of discussing with you and with president Rhee some of the hard problems that we face, problems that will require courageous and bold decisions" (*"Dulles' letter to Rim Byong Jik, June 20, 1950." Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, p.88*).

As to the aim pursued by Dulles' south Korean tour, Australian writer Burchett wrote in his book: "There can be no reasonable doubt that the visit of Dulles was to give the signal for the attack to be launched and to assure Syngman Rhee on the highest level that the moment the attack started, American air and naval support would be forthcoming" (*"This Monstrous War," p.114*).

The real meaning of a stream of such mysterious words as "forthcoming positive action of the United States," "impending great drama," "hard problems" and "requiring courageous and bold decisions" let loose by Dulles was, as exposed by U.S. correspondent Stone, the "outbreak of the Korean War on June 25 and the June 27 commitment of the U.S. Government to large-scale intervention against communism in the Pacific area" (*Stone, "Hidden History of the Korean War", Vol. I. Tokyo, p. 37*).

## Fraud to Cover Up Provocation of June 25 War, Crime

Early on the morning of June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique who had deployed huge armed forces against the northern half of the Republic over the whole length of the 38th Parallel and watched for a chance of aggression finally started a large-scale war of aggression against the young Republic.

In the area of Ongjin-Tosong pass in the western sector of the front, the units belonging to the first combat headquarters of the puppet army made an attack in two-echelon operational formation under cover of artillery fire. In the same sector, the 17th regiment of the "metropolitan division" attacked in the two directions of Taetan and Pyoksong, and in the area of Kaesong the first infantry division overran the territory of the northern half in the three directions—Yonan-Pyongchon, Kaesong-Kumchon and Changdan-Kuhwari.

In the area of Ryonchon, the 7th infantry division attacked in two-echelon battle order in two directions—Tongduchonri-Ryonchon and Pochon-Kumhwa.

The units of the puppet 2nd combat headquarters in the eastern sector of the front and the 6th infantry division assailed from two directions, Chunchon-Hwachon and Oronri-Yanggu, the former in one-echelon operational formation and the latter in two-echelon battle order, advanced towards Hwachon. On the east coast the 8th infantry division invaded from three directions—Pusochiri-Yangyang, Sorimri-Yangyang and Pukbunri-Yangyang.

The advance units of the 2nd infantry division, which had been deployed as an operational reserve, headed for Cholwon by way of Uijongbu, and the 5th infantry division got ready for movement.

Thus, mobilizing all the effectives of the south Korean puppet army, U.S. imperialism launched a surprise invasion in the hope of breaking through the 38th Parallel in a breath and having "breakfast in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju," as the puppets said.

All the riddles about who ignited the war in Korea were made clearer by the war provokers themselves.

In his book "The Riddle of MacArthur," John Gunther writes that while collecting materials of "The Riddle of MacArthur" in Japan, he heard that when a high-ranking officer of MacArthur's staff whose name was withheld, and his party were on an excursion to Nikko on June 25, he was urgently called to the telephone by the general headquarters just before noon. "He came back," writes Gunther, "and whispered 'a big story has just broken. The south Korean army has attacked north Korea."

Li Ryong Un, who was chief of staff of navy of the south Korean puppet forces in the period of the Korean War said in his "notes" that "the war was, in fact, started by us from south Korea" (*Los Angeles, "Kyodo News Service", June 25, 1975*).

It was made clear why the United States set June 25, 1950, as the date for starting the war in Korea. Roberts explained to Syngman Rhee as follows:

"Why did we choose the day, 25th? Here lay our serious intention. That day is Sunday. For the United States and south Korea, Christian states, Sunday is the Sabbath day. No one would believe that we started the war on Sunday.

"In other words, it is to make people believe that we were not the first to start the war" (*the June issue of "Sidae", 1968, p.85*).

The war provokers resorted to subterfuge to the moment just before their ignition of the war to cover up their true colour as the aggressor.

They spread a lie that just before the war on June 25 the puppet army was "deployed lengthwise" and on June 24 the "emergency martial law" was lifted and "leave" and "outing" were allowed to all the officers and men of the puppet army.

This was nothing but a trick.

At the hearings of the joint committee of the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress in April 1951, MacArthur testified that "ROK army concentrated all its "supplies and equipment near the 38th Parallel" and they were not deployed in "lengthwise echelon" but in the posture of attack and Willoughby, intelligence chief of the MacArthur command, said that "on the brink of the war...most of the Syngman Rhee army was virtually deployed along the 38th Parallel (*June issue of "Sasanggye", Seoul, 1965. "Tragedy of the Korean War"*).

Han Su Han, operational and political officer of the 17th regiment of the puppet army, who surrendered, confessed on June 29, 1950: "Probably no one will know more about the background of this war than I.... June 24 was Saturday and leave-time was not given to the officers of the regiment. We were ordered to stand by. All of us spent that night, not sleeping, in a strained mood. At dawn June 25 a secret order came to us from the headquarters to attack the area north of the 38th Parallel" (*"Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists," Pyongyang, pp.90-93*).

A trick employed by the United States to veil its crime was its attempt to justify the allout intervention of the U.S. armed forces under the name of the United Nations.

The "resolutions" fabricated by the United States in the UN in violation of the UN Charter and its procedural principles were a mere trick for the procedures' sake to justify the allout intervention of the U.S. troops under the name of the United Nations.

In fact, the allout intervention of the U.S. troops started before the concoction of the UN "resolution."

At 11 June 30, 1950, a week ago before the fabrication of the "resolution" of the UN Security Council on the Organisation of the "UN Forces" and on the appointment of its "commander," Truman said, answering Connally's interpellation at the joint meeting of the parliamentary leaders as to if the dispatch of the U.S. ground force had the support of the UN "resolution": "The United States' acts are all measures taken within the bounds of the UNO and MacArthur is commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East as well as of the UN forces" (*Glean Paige, "The U.S. Reaction and the Korean Attack," p.255*).

At the "MacArthur hearings" in May 1951 Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, answering Senator Harry Berd, said: "On June 26 an order sanctioning the use of the U.S. naval and air forces against the north Korean army in the area south of the 38th Parallel reached MacArthur from the joint chiefs of staff". His testimony proved that the U.S. forces started operations before the UN "resolution" was manufactured (*David Conde, "An Untold History of Modern Korea," Vol. II, p. 162*).

More salient evidence is that at the hearings at the U.S. Senate in 1951 MacArthur said that "the U.S. troops conducted their activities 12 hours before the adoption of the UN resolution."

A "report" of Muccio and a "Report of the UN Commission on Korea" which the United States used as a "legal ground" to abuse the name of the United Nations were nothing but forged records.

John Frat, Chief of the Far Eastern Section of the British Intelligence Bureau, in the April 18, 1951, issue of "Peace News", pointed out that on June 25 the UN Security Council acted completely at the discretion of the United States without telling right from wrong and losing impartiality and objectiveness. Condemning this, he cited the following instance: The verdict of "guilty" given to north Korea was "based on the telegram sent by the UN Commission in Seoul which told that there was no evidence as to which side has launched attack.

"The text of telegram from Seoul was withheld" (*Hershel Meyer, "Modern History of the United States," p.154*).

The "resolutions" which the United States trumped up through the United Nations were merely a trick to justify their aggression.

Therefore, even Japanese historian Kamiya Fuji said in his book "Korean War" that "the three UN Security Council resolutions of June 25, June 27 and July 7 are, in reality, the U.S. resolutions" and that "the United Nations General Assembly resolution of October 7 is Truman's resolution."

On July 15, 1950 John Osborn, "Life" correspondent in south Korea, wrote that "...never before in the U.S. history had we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this war."

All these facts clearly show that for what aim and reason the war provokers unleashed the Korean War and how they employed all plots in a planned way to cover up their criminal acts.

Truth cannot be buried for long.

The undeniable materials exposing the truth of the provocation of the Korean War will remain a historical fact for ever.

Pyongyang, June 22, 1977.

On June 25, 1950, the south Korean puppet army made a surprise attack on the northern part, marking the start of the hard-fought Korean War.

# Japan Police Aware Beforehand of Kim's Kidnap Plot: Ex-Police Chief Recalls

Kim Hyong Wook, former head of the "KCIA" said before a US House International Relations subcommittee on Jun. 22 that Pak Jung Hi tried to eliminate Kim Dae Jung, his great political rival, by kidnaping him, adding that on Aug. 1, 1973, the Japanese Metropolitan Police Department took snap shots of the agents following Kim Dae Jung. This shows the fact that the MPD authorities knew of the kidnaping plot, but they did not take step to prevent it.

The MPD summoned Kim Jae Kwon, minister of the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, and showed him the pictures, warning him to stop conducting further activities.

The "KCIA" did not give up the kidnaping plan and replaced the three agents whose pictures had been taken with three other agents.

The kidnaping was carried out on Aug. 8 at Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo and Kim Dae Jung was taken to south Korea from Osaka aboard a high-speed boat.

The then "KCIA" director, Li Hu Rak, took command of the kidnaping of Kim Dae Jung under the instruction of Pak Jung Hi, who was very much concerned over the fact that Kim had won 46 per cent of the votes in the 1971 south Korean "presidential" election.

The Japanese police authorities who have remained silent on the fact, saying no progress has been made in the investigations of the kidnaping case, are now in a difficult position.

According to his statement delivered upon retirement, Takahashi Mikio, the then chief of the Japanese National Police Agency (JNPA) said he was convinced that "KCIA" was responsible for the Kim Dae Jung kidnaping in 1973.

The statement created a political repercussion as the statement was made at a time when the Japanese government and police authorities were denying the recent allegations in the U.S. Congress by Kim Hyong Wook, former director of the "KCIA", that the Japanese police was aware of the abduction plot.

The ex-chief of JNPA, in a speech made in a 1976 summer seminar for policemen held in Wakayama Prefecture, said, "The most disgusting incident I have experienced in my career was the abduction of the former south Korean 'presidential' candidate"

"I had thought at that time that Kim Dae Jung was in danger, but I did not imagine such a plot would really be carried out," he said.

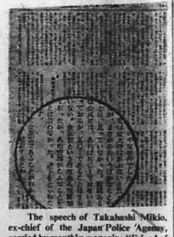
This remark indicates that Takahashi was aware that the south Korean opposition party leader was in danger of being kidnaped or in some other danger.

Takahashi went on, "The newspapers have been blaming the KCI (he meant "KCIA") for the kidnaping case. They are right."

Referring to Kim Dong Un, a "KCIA" agent who was confirmed by the former "KCIA" director as having been involved in the case, Takahashi said, "I know him to some extent, but I did not think that he would make it."

In the statement, Takahashi said that he was convinced that the abduction was conducted by "KCIA" agents. His remarks run counter to the official attitude taken by the Japanese government and the police authorities which failed to specify the criminals.

The Japanese government and police authorities should thoroughly investigate the background to the abduction of Kim Dae Jung and the political settlement of the case.



The speech of Takahashi Mikio, ex-chief of the Japan Police Agency, carried by monthly magazine "Friend of Police" dated Oct. 25, 1976

## List of Abductors Disclosed

Kim Hyong Wook submitted a list of those involved in Kim's kidnaping case to a closed-door meeting of the subcommittee on June 22, 1977.

Among those on the list are Li Hu Rak, then director of the "KCIA"; Kim Ji Yol, "KCIA" deputy director, and Li Chol Hi, assistant deputy director. These three top figures directed the kidnap operation from the "KCIA" office in Seoul, according to Kim Hyong Wook.

Kim Jae Kwon (Kim Gi Wan), then minister of the south Korean embassy in Japan; Yun Yong Ro, embassy counsellor, Kim Dong Un, embassy first secretary, and Yu Jin Guk, consul in Yokohama, also took part in the operation under the leadership of the "KCIA's first operation chief, Yun Jin Won."

Also included in the operation team members are Hong Song Tae, counsellor of the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo; Yu Jung Guk, identified as the "embassy's" second secretary and later assigned to the south Korean embassy in Mexico, and Paek Chol Won, also a first secretary at the "embassy" in Tokyo.

Shown here is hotel "Grand Palace", Tokyo, where Kim Dae Jung was abducted and inset: Kim Dae Jung who turned up in Seoul after his kidnapping.

## Pak Tong Son-Japan Line Connection

It was the agents of Japan Line who went to the Tokyo International Airport on Oct. 28, 1976 to see Pak Tong Son, an alleged central figure in the bribery activities of "KCIA" when he came to Japan in order to escape from the investigation by "FBI". This fact is proved by the snap shots of the agents and their comments.

During his three-day visit to Japan, Pak Tong Son stayed with Kusuyama Gunjiro, deputy chief of tanker business department of Japan Line, his subordinate Oshima Tooru who is the nephew of Tanaka Kakuei, former Japanese Prime Minister, and an unidentified man—three men in all.

Pak flew into Japan in order to veil the dirty connections between south Korea and Japan in conspiracy with Japan Line agents because he was ordered to hide himself by Pak Jung Hi through Jon Jae Dok, minister at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo.

There is no doubt that Japan Line has close connections with Pak Tong Son who allegedly played a central role in the "KCIA's" bribery case in the U.S.

Pak allegedly received $3 million from Japan Line and Burmah Oil Co., when Japan Line wanted to cancel its tanker contract with it.

The south Korean businessman is said to have been deeply involved in Japan Line's purchase and tanker chartering business.

The Ethics Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives is investigating the relationship of the Japan Line with Pak Tong Son in connection with the alleged bribery.

The House committee has sent a letter of summons to a subsidiary in the U.S. of Japan Line, ordering it to present documents containing the company's business connections with Pak.

This is the first time that a Japanese company has been summoned by the U.S. Congress.

Disclosure of connections between Pak and Japan Line will be important for exposing south Korea-Japan fusion.

Oshimi (left) and Kusuyama, Japan Line officials, went on Oct. 28, 1976, to Tokyo International Airport to meet Pak Tong Son.

# Exiled Seoul Trade Official Calls for Full Disclosure of Pak Junta's Crimes

*Yun Chang O, former head of the office of south Korea's "trade promotion corporation" in Istanbul, Turkey, and his family sought asylum in the U.S. last month, opposing the Pak Jung Hi junta. The following are questions and answers between Yun Chang O and the New York branch of "Minjok Shibo," an anti-Pak newspaper published in Japan by the south Koreans here.*

★ ★

**Question:** You said you were ordered to travel on official business to south Korea last month. Then why did you come to suppose that you might be arrested by the "KCIA," if you returned to Seoul?

**Answer:** Mun Chol Sun, south Korean ambassador to Turkey, received $30,000 from Seoul City as costs for repairs on the memorial tower of the Turkish soldiers who participated in the Korean War. But he suggested that we misappropriated that money, instead of giving the money to the association of Turkish soldiers who participated in the Korean War. He proposed to collect funds from south Korean traders in Turkey and give the money to the association.

After I rejected this unjust proposal, I was placed under the strict surveillance of embassy officials and the group of Turkish merchants employed by the south Korean authorities there. After a short time, I received a doubtful telegram from the corporation head office in Seoul to return to Seoul earlier for business consultations concerning shipping business related to merchandize export to Turkey.

I thought that I might be arrested.

**Question:** Who was the Turkish merchant that cooperated with the south Korean embassy officials in watching you?

**Answer:** He was appointed by the south Korean "government," as an honorary south Korean consul general at Istanbul. He founded an export firm named KORTUPUN and monopolized the export of leaf tobaccoes produced in Turkey to south Korea, amounting to $4 million annually. The export profit rate of leaf tobaccoes is known to be over 40 percent, an unthinkable high rate in export business.

Such exorbitant profits were insured by the foreign exchange law of south Korea. Such high profits are the source of the operation funds of the "KCIA" and irregular funds for the ambassador there.

These facts show how the south Korean "government" are doing everything they can to raise commission rates overseas and operation funds there, against the interests of the south Korean people.

The merchant is famous as a swindler in Istanbul. As the south Korean "government" appointed such a man as the consul general, the dignity of south Korea was out of the question among the Turkish.

**Question:** Are there many "KCIA agents disguising themselves as KOTRA (Korea Trade Promotion Corporation) staff?

**Answer:** Only those who have worked at the head office for one or more years, are qualified for overseas KOTRA posts.

But, those at the overseas offices whom we have never met or whom we don't know well, are surely "KCIA" agents

The "KCIA" agents withdrew from the Istanbul office in 1975. This is because the Pak dictatorial regime and the Turkish government had deepened their connections.

**Question:** Please tell me about your dramatic escape from Ankara

**Answer:** Originally, I was ordered to go back to Seoul alone. To hold my wife and children as hostages in Turkey was their plan

When I was aware of the surveillance by the merchant there, I, at first, sent a telegram informing the head office of the date and time of my arrival in Seoul.

On the other hand, saying that my family wanted to visit our relatives in the U.S., I bought air tickets for us.

In order to avoid suspicion, we couldn't but depart Ankara with light baggage, unable to sell any furniture, even our car.

The embassy officials and the merchants shadowed us even to the airport.

**Question:** What is your future plan?

**Answer:** If I obeyed the Pak dictatorship as the head of a KOTRA overseas office, I could rise to a high position, became rich and live in luxury. But my national conscience, however, did not allow me to live cowardly by accepting the irregularities and corruption and the policy of suppressing human rights of the Pak dictatorship. Then, I chose on my accord the arduous road of a political exile.

If I had sought to grab money and live in luxury, I would have committed irregularities with the ambassador in Turkey and been posted in a high position, using the money.

As former head of KOTRA office, I rejected unjust instructions of the Pak junta. In the future, I will devote myself to the anti-dictatorial, democratization struggle. I will also do my best to establish a humane government. I am firmly determined to offer my life to the cause of the reunification of the country.

**Question:** Don't you wish to say anyting to your KOTRA colleagues and overseas diplomats?

**Answer:** Courage and cowardice are but a hair-breadth away from each other. Most diplomats or KOTRA officials overseas are morally indignant at the unjust instructions they received and the irregularities they are forced to commit.

Through our action, we must disclose the crimes of the junta. This is our duty. Now is the time for us to act.

Head office of "Korea Trade Promotion Corporation" in Seoul

# Shaking Dictatorship

The June issue of the French monthly "Le Monde Diplomatique" carried an article by "Le Monde" commentator Alain Bouc under the title "South Korea: Shaking Dictatorship", according to a report from Paris.

The article said:

A period of instability started for the south Korean "regime." The danger appears from the two fronts: A new internal opposition rises more actively; externally U.S. President Carter speaks of his election promise to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

Among these two menaces, the more grave and immediate danger comes from the mobilization of the religious circle and young workers in south Korea.

Noting that many Americans demand Washington draw a lesson from the policy once pursued by Kissinger and stop supporting the anti-popular and murderous regime and cease the act of squandering funds in conformity with the changed times the article went on:

Korea is becoming again a point of heat on the globe. The prospect of situation in Korea is uncertain as in South Africa, but confrontation is more plain. Are 42,000 American soldiers armed with nuclear weapons really maintaining peace in Korea?

More and more Americans fear if this needless presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea would not involve the United States in a world dispute.

Some people say that Pak Jung Hi wants to keep U.S. army units as "hostage".

Anyone who criticizes the system be he politician, student, or religious leader, is arrested. This systematic suppression arouses apprehension among the American people.

Can and should support be given to this "regime" that has deprived ex-"president" of south Korea Yun Bo Son, "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung who defeated Pak Jung Hi in the Seoul constituency, ex-"foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong, noted south Korean poet Kim Ji Ha of freedom?

Another factor demands the critical reexamination of the U.S foreign policy. The United States undergoing economic difficulties prefers economic calculation.

The economic and military aid given by the United States to south Korea since the pro-American "regime" was set up in Seoul after World War II surpasses 12,000 million dollars, let alone the war expenditure of 18,000 million dollars between 1950 and 1953.

In the budget of fiscal 1977 the United States directed 900 million dollars to south Korea. In recent years the annual average "aid" value was 614 million dollars. At this time when the number of the unemployed is growing, this value is very tremendous.

The reduction of military expenditure, certain experts estimated, would do away with the present unemployment and give new jobs to 1,500,000 people.

Therefore, complaint cannot but grow among the U.S. public circles with the continued outlay of a large sum of military expenditure by the United States for the "regime" which bribes U.S. congressmen and systematizes payoffs.

They contend that there is no need to speak of faith, trust any longer with such "regime."

The "pro-south Korean" forces were certainly driven into confusion by the bribery of U.S. congressmen by south Koreans, which began to be exposed from last year. In fact, these cases show what the United States has done to maintain the south Korean "regime" over the past 20 years.

The "pro-south Korea" forces who are backed by the south Korean "CIA" and receive cash or gifts are a very mean group.

In this group are congressmen, journalists, university professors and influential personne of the U.S. Administration.

They are all incomparable anticommunists and are often related to the U.S. food aid organisation or to the bankers who made investments in south Korea. They were kindly "invited" to Seoul under the name of various meetings and entertained to the tour of the city and reception by women.

U.S. petroleum companies which are interested in the prospection of south Korean continental shelf, share in financial contributions to the south Korean "regime," to be more exact, to the ruling party and Pak Jung Hi "government". As was revealed a few days ago, there is a surprising fact that the Gulf oil company made campaign contributions amounting to 4 million dollars at least to Pak Jung Hi in 1967 and 1971 to help his "reelection" as "president."

Brilliant businessman Pak Tong Son, specialized in grain dealing, was exposed as a man who paid a considerable amount of money to "his entourage." Among his friends are Gerald Ford, former director of the U.S. CIA Richard Helms, former Speaker of the House of Representatives Carl Albert, and over 20 Representatives. Mun Son Myong and his "unification church" also played a role in bribery, using its exemption from tax and investigation according to regulations on religion.

Journalist Jack Anderson, economist Herman Kahn, professors Scalapino and Doak Barnett are known as having closest relations with "south Korean lobbying."

The scandal is continuously uncovered thanks to the defection of those who had been responsible men in the south Korean intelligence circle.

It was reported that over 90 congressmen received 100 dollar note filled envelopes from the south Korean "CIA."

In his testimony at the U.S. Congress, Li Jae Hyon provided detailed information on the bribing operations conducted by the south Korean "CIA". He cited as an instance bribing of U.S. high ranking officials by the "ambassador," exerting pressure upon business circles which made investments in south Korea to make the U.S. Congress support Pak Jung Hi's "policy", free tour and other amusements and organizing debates to defend the assertions of Seoul.

Numerous are south Koreans who dissociated themselves from the south Korean "regime" and stay abroad.

The number of U.S. congressmen who oppose political and military support to Pak Jung Hi surpasses 119 by far.

Another element augments fluidity to the situation: It is the progressive diminution of fear of north Korea in the United States. Conscious of being deceived in the Vietnamese affairs, American opinion doubts whether they have been so as to the Korean question, too, for over 30 years.

Isn't it necessary to rewrite from the present juncture the past history of the United States which has sided with the south Korean dictatorship? Can north Korea really invade the south?

The army of north Korea is small in number and did not make such "preparations for action" as the south Korean army which had participated in the Vietnam War.

It was reported that south Korea received tremendous military aid. South Korea can receive support from U.S. army bases in Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

From persistent independence, Pyongyang has built a very independent defence system.

In 1975 Schlesinger made a notorious statement that nuclear weapons would be used in Korea.

The exaggerated story about "southward aggression" is vanishing. Growing in the United States is the number of those who insist on direct dialogue with north Korea.

Growing interest in the political situation of Korea in the United States contrasts itself with silence in Europe. France and the Federal Republic of Germany are interested only in trade activities with Seoul.

Contracts for economic profits make France forgetful of arrest, torture, punishment and abduction in south Korea.

It seems there are "pro-south Korean" forces in France. Thus, silence is kept as to the relations with south Korea. The opposition parties continue to be silent as if they have nothing to do with it.

South Koreans residing in Paris under the control of south Korean secret service are also silent.

Disappointed by this, their compatriots hope the Nixon-Kissinger heritage will be liquidated.

## Many Associates Abandon Dictator

*Around the time of the establishment of the "revitalized system" by Pak Jung Hi for his permanent "presidential office," tendencies were seen among some south Korean high-ranking officials to drift away from him became noticeable.*

*The following are some of the south Koreans who sought asylum abroad, opposing the Pak dictatorial regime.*

★ ★

**Li Jae Hyon**, former director of the south Korean information office in Washington:

He sought asylum in the U.S. in June, 1973. He was ordered to come back to Seoul in connection with the "defection" of his two subordinates. At that time, he sensed danger and sought asylum in the U.S.

He said he had been strongly disgusted by the dictatorial regime of Pak Jung Hi, and expressed his fear to work as an agent of the "KCIA."

He is now associate professor at Western Illinois University.

Recently, he made a remarkable statement on the inside story of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case" and influence-buying on Capitol Hill by Pak Tong Son.

**Li Ryong Un**, former chief of the south Korean naval staff:

When he was staying in Tokyo in January 1975, he held a press conference and issued a statement demanding the resignation of Pak Jung Hi from his office. After the Pak junta revised the constitution and established the "yusin system" to pave the way for Pak Jung Hi's election as "president" for the third term, he became critical of Pak Jung Hi, severely hitting Pak as dictator.

He is now running a shipping company and waging activities in the U.S. for the democratization of south Korea.

**Kim Sang Gun**, former counselor of the south Korean "embassy" in Washington:

In December 1976, he sought asylum in the U.S. for fear of retaliation by the junta because of the failure of influence-buying in the U.S. Congress by Pak Tong Son under the direct instruction of Pak Jung Hi.

He is said to be the No. 2 "KCIA" agent in the south Korean embassy in Washington.

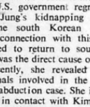
**Mun Myong Ja**, former special correspondent in the U.S. for a south Korean broadcasting company:

She went into exile in the U.S. in November 1973.

She had reported on a statement by former Undersecretary of State Department William Porter to the effect that the U.S. government regretted Kim Dae Jung's kidnapping committed by the south Korean dictator.

In connection with this she was ordered to return to south Korea. This was the direct cause of her exile.

Recently, she revealed a list of criminals involved in the Kim Dae Jung abduction case. She is also said to be in contact with Kim Sang Gun and ex-director Kim Hyong Wook of the "KCIA."



**Kim Hyong Wook**, former "KCIA" director (1963-69):

He secretly escaped from Seoul in April 1973. He is said to have fallen foul with Pak Jung Hi in October 1972, opposing his complete seizure of power. He was also said to be in painful relations with Li Hu Rak, the then chief secretary of the "president."

Recently, he disclosed new facts about Kim Dae Jung's kidnapping case and Pak Tong Son's influence-buying in the U.S. Congress at a U.S. House of Representatives hearing.

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